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WASHINGTON.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION. MR. SCHENCE'S TRANSACTIONS NO LONGER TOLDE-ABLE-A SURPRISE TO THE HOUSE-THE INVES-TIGATION CALLED FOR BY A REPUBLICAN.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 7.-The Democrats were apparently as much surprised as the Republicans this morning when Mr. Pierce of Massachusetts introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the connection of Minister Schenck with the Emma Mine scandal and the Machado claim. The truth is that the leading members of the Administration party in the House have long felt that a continuation of Mr. Schenck in his present position is unwise, and causes great injury to the Administration party. Fears have been en tertained ever since the opening of the present session that a resolution like that of Mr. Pierce's would come from the Democratic side of the House, and that the exposure to which it would lead would be anything but creditable to the Administration. They had hoped, however, that Mr. Schenck before this would have quietly resigned, and that then the whole matter would be allowed quietly to drop. Now that the Committee on Foreign Affairs has been directed to make an inquiry into the matter, and call upon the Secretary of State for any information which, without detriment to the public service, he can furnish, the country may expect soon to learn in what light the Administration looks upon the whole matter, and what it proposes to do in the premises.

ARGENTINE INTERESTS.

THE FIRST AGRICULTURAL PAIR IN BUENOS AYRES A MARKET FOR ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOODS,

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE,] Washington, Feb. 7.—Papers and dispatches received within a few days from the Argentine Republic, contain long accounts of the first agricultural fair ever held in Buenos Ayres. The exhibition of live stock seems to have been especially creditable. Only a few years ago the cattle and sheep of the Atzentine Republic were almost in a wild state. None of the improved breeds had been introduced. Very few hides and no wools were exported. A great number of sheep farms have now been established, and the wools produced are said to compare favorably in European markets with those produced on the other si e of the Atlantic. Havre and Autwerp are the chief markets in which these wools are sold, and the annual exportation of them now amounts to about 250,000,000 pounds. The number of sheep in the Argentine Republic is estimated at

Tables recently prepared, showing the import and ex port trade of the Argentine Republic, contain some interesting items. England and France sup ly the greater part of the dry goods, imported cottons coming chiefly from Great Britain, and siiks and woolens from France. From France was also imported \$3,000,000 worth of wine and from Spain \$2,000,000 worth. Lumber and from were imported a considerable quantities, the former almost exclusively from North America and the latter chiefly from England, although France sent a consider able quantity of articles manufactured from iron. Of 7,450 tons of flour imported during the year, only 610 tons were received from the United Stat. s, the remainder

AN INTERESTING BOOK ON CONSULATES. AN OLD OFFICIAL REPORT BY MR. KEIM ARRAINING OUR CONSULAR SYSTEM-STARTLING CORRUPTION AND FRAUD EXPLICITLY CHARGED-MR. KEIM NOT IN FAVOR OF REDUCING COMPENSATION. [EY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 7 .- Mr. Springer's Committee on the expenditures of the State Department has discovered a new mine in what is alleged to be an unpublished or suppressed copy of the cilicial report of D. B. Es n lolph Kelm upon the Consular Service of the United States. Mr. Kelm, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, visited, as the Special Inspecting Agent of the Government, every Consulate of the United States in every country of the globe, making a special report upon each Consulate, and traveling in two years and a half 60,000 iles. Some portions of his volummons report have been published; but the copy, which the Springer's Comnittee alleges as having been surpressed, has hithertbeen at least very little known. This document has cersinly a terrible arralgument of the entire Consular system. The digest of the report comprises an octavo volume of considerable size. Mr. Springer's Committee wid indoubtedly use the report as the basis of a new deparaure in the investigation, and will summon Mr. Kain to substantiate the statements made in it. The following is reference to some of the leading facts and conclusions

Mr. Kelm finds that the defects in the Consular law are very great, and that there is a lamentable want of practical knowledge amone Consuls of the actual necessities of the Consular service. There is too much law on some subjects, and none at all upon very important ones. There is no statute which gives any bureau officer autherity to enforce any of the laws. The present system is principally founded on the idea of everybody for himself. The only check upon the wholesale appropriation of fees or the reckless disbursement of money funds by some of the officers has been the constant suspicion of penditures has not made them very ready to pass acwith Clina and Japan, the third section of which h a fair index to a bill which furnishes such corrupt opportunities, was drafted by Mr. Seward. the present Consul at Shanghal. This fact was of Mr. Seward himself to Mr. Kelm. Mr. Kelm dispuriges the attempt to make the consular service i source of revenue by the payment of inadequate salaries to consular officers. This chapter of his report will no such a policy may bring a few thousand dollars into the Treasury, but it will certainly take a great many more thousands out. This cheap system has resulted in the practice of many personal impositions by the Consuls, and has disgraced us in a national point of view beyond estimate. Mr. Keim recommends that there should be bureau officer at home, and he should have control of the

His chapter upon the incompetency of Consular officers is a startling one. H.s experience is that the vast maj rity of the Consuls are unfit for their places, and exercise their functions for their personal ends or for gain. They do not dignify the service by their prosence, but add to its notoriety by their defects. Nearly every Consulate visited had some glaring defects. A great portion of the officers were noted for incompetency, low habits, and vulgarity. The chief lapses of the Consult are in the collection of fees, in the exercise of judicial powers in the adjustment of the business of American citizens, in the settlement of the estates of decedents, in selling of the American flag, in renemy out ships, in the discharge of scamen, in giving relief to sick seamen, in issuing local passiorts, in countenancing shipmasters, and in taxing Chinese emigrants. my investigation was the ingenuity displayed by consular officers since the Act of 1856 particularly, in defrauding the Government. Great frauds are practiced in the dis bursement of the fund for the relief of American seamen in foreign ports. There is no branch in the consular service subject to greater abuse than the edministration of these humane funds. Vouchers have been paid by the ream, when the Treasury officers scheved that they were questionable. There is, however, no law which sutherizes an officer to dispute an account that is in due form and against which no circumstantial objection can be

The cheek, Mr. Keim says, that the Treasury Department has upon the system of consular accounts is a bur-lesque upon official accountability. There is, he continuce, hardly a feature in the consular service that does not indicate imbeelilty in point of executive force, humiliwilon in point of character, and penuriousness and exirregularities as follows: First, neglect of duty from incompetency and willfulness; second, in regard to consular fees; third, in the exercise of judicial powers; fourth, in regard to involces; fifth, in the use of the office for personal advancement; sixth, in accounting for fees.
Mr. Keim found that a large proportion of the Consula were addicted to intemperance, and in remote places they had entirely left their morals at home, and lived a

life disgraceful to civilisation.

As to several of the consulates in South America, Mr. Keim says: "Of the accounts for the relief of sick sesmen, it is my judgment that not one voucher in ten is an

honest statement of a bona-fide expenditure." He found that in a great number of places extortionate and illegal fees were charged for involces. He reports that no consuar officer has ever been punished. He says, "I am not aware of a single instance of formal investigation and punishment of a consular officer for his offenses. Removal from office, where removal has been made, is as a

rule extremely tardy." In the year 1872 Keim reports

that the Consuls withheid, in excess of their lawful fees

875,774. In many cases no accounts for fees were kept. Some were kept in lead pencil. Not more than a half dozen sulates of the whole list had a complete set of books. Since 1856 very few had posted up the fee list, as the regulations require. He found that enormous fees were paid to the United States Commissioners in places where there are consulates, and reported it to be his opinion that in many instances the Commissioners divided the relative difference of the fees of the Consuls and of the Commissioners, in many cases these Commissioners not even being citizens of the United States: London-Consal's salary, \$7,500; Commissioner's fees, \$11,967. Manchester-Consul's fees, \$3,000; Commissioner's fees, \$9,773. Bradford-Consul's fees, \$2,500; Commissioner's fees, \$4,677. Liverpool-Consul's fees, \$7,500; Commissioner's fees, \$6,030. The laws relating to the consular service are contained in 45 acts, of which 14 are Appropriation bills. A thorough organization of the entire law and system is recommended.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. PACIFIC RAILROAD ARGUMENTS. WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 7, 1876.

This morning the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads heard Mr. Storrs of New-York on the Pacific road, and on the right of Congre's to transfer the boundary to the Southern Pacific Company. Ex-Governor Brown of Tennessee made an argument on the constitutional powers of Congress to inderse the bonds of the Texas Company. He said that the Southern Pacific reports showed that that C mpany has still 700 coles of road to build in California before their line would to build 1,000 miles without any additional capital as shown in their own bill. Senator West, the Chairman of officers of the Southern Pacific Company, asking what security they would give of their ability and intention to continue the real to neet the Texas Facilic. Mr. Storrs answered that they would give satisfactory scenity. The Committee amounced that they would hear no ad-

SCOPE OF THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia will probably begin on Saturday next the intwo ago. The Committee has been neged by many persons to reopen the subject from the establishment of the territorial government in the District in 1871, and to review, in the light of developments made since the Joint Committee of 1874 reported, the whole history of the Cooke and Shepherd governments. The Committee, hardly more than begun, and they have concluded, therefore, to confine their inquiries for the present to the maninst 20 mondis. A series of interrogatories, addressed Inst 20 menois. A series of interrogatorics, addressed to the Commissioners and to the Board of Andit and the engineer of the Diet let, is being prepared by Judge fluckner, and will probably be sent to the Board about the middle of the week. The Committee will not, however, walf for a reply to be made, but will begin taking oral testimony on raturday next. As it is understood that the Board of Andit, in settling up old contracts, caused no renewsparenents to be made, although the investigation by the J in Committee of 18.4 proved that many of these measurements were erreneous, the House Committee will probably employ an expert, and cause remeasurements in the made.

bill for the reclamation and improvement of the swamp and overflowed land connected with the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Secretary of the Navy is anthorized, should States to enter into a contract with the New-York and Brooklyn Improvement Company for the lease and improvement of the whole or a part of the property. The provement of the whole of a part of the property. The Company is required to dredge out 200,000 cubic yards of earth low alips, and to erect docks at an expense to otter, which arged that for Mr. Carpenter to appear as a Government witnesses, both aver that they do not the Company of \$500,000. Operations are to be begun the Company of \$500,000. Operations are to be began within three years, and at the end of fifty years the Company is to restore the property to the Government, with all maprovements, without charge; but should the Government, before the experation of that thine, want to use any part of the property, so much as may be required will be surrendered, on payment of the actual amount of moties invested in it, with interest and other charges. It is provided that the City of brooklyin may lease of the Company 30 much of the property as may be necessary for a market-house.

The bill to provide for the transmission of is a copy of the so-called "Hubbard Postal Tele-Committee on Post-Offices early in the last Congress, but which made no further progress. There are, however, some changes in the list of proposed incorporators.

Among those now samed are Gardiner G. Hubbard, Franklin. Haven, and Estes Hove of Massa-chusetts; Richard D. Rice of Madne; Henry C. Marshy and Radourd A. McCurdy of New-York; David Breoks and Joseph B. Boker of Pennsylvania; R.

A VOIE OF NO SIGNIFICANCE.

The vote of the House this morning, on the solution introduced by Mr. Kasson, cave no evidence The pendlar manner in which the question rules in order to tote at once on the resolutions introduced, gave the Democrata an opportunity to marshal their entire forces, irrespective of personal opinion, against Mr. Kusson's propositions. The House by de-feating his motion simply said, "We are not ready to take any action whatever on the currency question; therefore we have no desire to make record on the sub-ject to-day." Had Mr. Kasson worded his motion in such a way as to demand that the rules be suspended and his resolutions be passed, he would have secured the votes of a few of the hard-money Democrats. As it was, the vote for and against, with one or two exceptions, was divided by the first.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 7, 1976.

A bill introduced in the House to Juy by Mr. Willis o New-York, to assend the act for the appraisement of ha-ported goods subject wholly or in part to ad valorem duties, is thus explained by its author: The present law provides that such goods shall be appraised at their mar t value at the time of exportation. The proposed bi so changes this law as to provide that the duty shall be levied upon the value of the goods at the time they are actually purchased. Many merchants in New-York and other cities dealing largely in toreign goods are obliged to make their purchases several months in advance, and are therefore subject to great rises on account of fluctuations in the market. The merchants rold that if the goods imported have greatly declined between the time of their purchase and that of their shipment, the Government will be the gainer. If the goods in a natural between the time of their purchase and their shipment, increlants derive a benefit from it. As the law now stands, a merchant's best experience and foresight in purchasing goods may account for nothing.

The bill introduced by Mr. Willis to-day to abolish the offices of Navai Officer and Auditor in the Custon-houses. levied upon the value of the goods at the time they are

offices of Naval Officer and Auditor in the Custon-house tee on Appropriations. The idea of having such an official as the Naval Officer was copied from the British omeial as the Naval Officer was copied from the British system, and the office abould have been abolished when the act providing for a praisers was passed. The second part of the bill provides for the rapeal of the law which enables a collector wishing to accomplish anything for which he is unwilling to be held responsible to leave rown and permit a deputy to do the work for him. The third section of the bill provides for the abolition of the office of auditor, the duties of which can be performed by deputy collectors or those immediately under them. It is estimated that the passage of this bill would save to the Government \$500,000.

pected in Washington from Alabama to-morrow. It consists of Judge Rice of Montgonery, ex-Gov. Smith, and J. G. Smith of Montgomery Circuit Court. The object of their visit is to consult with the managers of the Republican party in this city, and to urge them, in the interest of the ornanization not only in Alabama but Gens. Sheridan and Ord, and other prominent officers NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1876.

of the army summoned by telegraph, will arrive here this week to make statements and give their views to the Special House Committee on the Texas frontier troublas.

"Mr. Morrison will not ask the House Committee on Ways and Means formally to consider the new Tariff bill for eight or ten days. He thinks the bill will pass.

THE PLYMOUTH COUNCIL.

NO MOVEMENT TOWARD A PROTEST. MESSRS. BOWEN, DUNCAN, AND WEST STATE THAT THEY HAVE TAKEN NO STEPS IN THAT DIREC-TION-MR. BOWEN'S PAST CONNECTION WITH

THE BEECHER SCANDAL-THE WEST CHARGES. It has been reported that Henry C. Bowen, Wm. F. West, Charles C. Duncan, and other disaffected members of Plymouth Church are preparing a protest. to be submitted to the Advisory Council which will meet on Tuesday, Feb. 15, against the dissolution of the Council before the charges against Mr. Beecher have been fully investigated. A reporter of The TRIBUNE called any foundation in fact for the report. Henry C. Bowen would not affirm anything positively. He merely said he "could not say." To enter a protest would be one of 100 things he might do which he could not tell if he should do. He cou'd not say what o hers might do. He would not say that he intended to meet the Examining Committee this evenl. g, or what his reply to their summons would be.

Charles C. Duncan, United States Shipping Commissioner, who recently applied for a letter of dismission and recommendation from Plymouth Church, said that the news of a protest was news to him; he had had nothing to do with such a movement. He had received no reply from Plymouth Church to his letter requesting dismission and recommendation, and in view of his request did not feel at liberty to take any steps against Mr. Beecher or Plymouth Church. It was his intention to retire, and, as far as he was concerned, to let the matter

William F. West said he had not talked with Mr. Bowen about a protest for the Advisory Conneil. He had his own views about the Council, and would not say the protest was not possible nor improbable. In conversing about Mr. Bowen's relations to Plymouth Church, Mr. West sold there were certain things con- he took his seat within a few feet of the reporters' nected with the earlier charges against Mr. Bowen table he was subjected to the protracted stare of he Committee, said that he would address a letter to the which he believed had never been made public. At the hundreds. He could not have been unaware of the time M . West preferred charges against Theodore attention which his presence attracted, but there Bowen for circulating scandal against his pastor, and

> council to consider the matter. No action was taken at Giffilan, and Col. William H. Parker, Collector of but in a separate form, and a power-that receiling on the protest, but at the next business. Internal Revenue at Denver, just returned from the protest, but at the next business. proof could be found of the charges against Mr. Bowen.
> Mr. West said this was done against his protest, and
> against the protest of Dr. H. B. White, who stated the
> proof could be found against the heaven. This manner
> West Point to-day sent up his card, but Gen. Balmore came of it at that time.
>
> Mr. West said also that before noticin was taken by the

Halliday had written to F. B. Carpenter, then at against Mr. Bowen. Mr. West Leard this through an Mr. Halliday's letter. He wrote immediately to Mr. Carpenter, stating what he had heard, and Mr. Carpenter | represented by the gentleman quoted.

wrote a letter to a prominent member of Dr. Bacimeton's hotel is a story told by a greatleman, long an habitue. Don Carios is at Tolosa with a large force of artillery mony would be. After giving the details of an inverview in Washington said to be hore to then Done Debaut, page 100 battailons facing Gen. Moriones. Bad weather correspondence by telegraph, introduced to day by thered above as one of Mr. West's proposed witnesses, Representative Lutrell of California (by request), is sub-wrote a letter to a prominent member of Dr. Budington's which Mr. Holton argued that it was of the utmost portance that Plymouth Church should take action in regard to the statements concerning Mr. Beecher, which

I should say that here I may have put the question of the form of the Mr. Howen; "Is what you said to Mr. Irre or false, in your opinion?" Mr. Howen's reply that he beneved ne was intitled to the credit of her his mouth shut, and appaided to Mr. Carpenier—a understood him to say, since as unica, or had an much to do who the matter as anyone—for the Irre his remark. I understood this remains and this appeal to the end that Mr. Howen me and to assert discretion care on his part. But he had not answered my question of the matter of

BEIDGEPORT, Conu., Feb. 7.-The First Congregational Caureirs of Milford, South Norwalk, Derby, and Southport have veted to accept the invitation of the Plymouth Church Advisory Council. The First Congreational Church of Stratford declines.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 7.-The Second Congregational Church of this city has voted unanimously to decline participation in the Plymouth Advisory Coun

Nonwicu, Conn., Feb. 7.-The First Congregational Churca of New London declines the hydration to the Plymouth Church Council.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.-The Rev. Dr. Samnel Welcol of this city has finally accepted the invitation to be a member of the Advisory Council of Plymouth Church. The First Congregational and Euclid Avenue Congregational Churches have also accept d the having Ham, and win send delegates. The First Congregational Church of Mansheld, O., has also accepted.

The First Congregational Church of Norwaik, Conn., on Sunday evening deelded munimically to take part in the Advisory Council. Deacon Joseph W. Wilson was appointed to accompany the pastor, the Rev. John A. Hamilton, as delegate, and Deacon Wes. E. Marvin was made an substitute if he could not attend.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Feb. 7.—After Landis was dis-charged by the Court or Saturday, he remained in Bridgeton intil gestorday morating, when he was driven to Vinciand by ome of his friends.

MIDDL TOWN, N. Y., Feb. 7.—H. K. Davis of Watton, a brakeman on the New-York Midland Rulroad, was fastly injured by striking his head against the bringe near Westfield, this afternoon.

Westheld, this afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb., 7.—The water is still rising in the Savage Mino, and the 1,990 toot drift is full. The pump is not able to keep the water down. A rich strike of ore is reported in the bottom of the Raymond and Ely shaft.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Jounthan Radiker, 67 years old, who is a salcon-keeper in the town of New Windsor, was committed to Gosinen jail to day for killing John Keinnedy, whom he shot last Friday. The prisoner pleads self-defense.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 7.—The ladies of Wilkesbarre gave a Centennial dinner and Lady Washington tea party, from width they realized \$1,333. Half of this is to be devoted to the Monument Fund, and the rest to the Ladies' Pavillion at the Centennial. Pavillion at the Centennial.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A long distance, free for all, skating match for the championship of America and a pursa, will occur at the Exposition Skating Park, beginning on Moaday the 14th inst, and confinding aix days. Wm. B. Curtis of No. 18 South Clarks, will set a referee.

THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

A DAY'S DELAY.

FOPULAR INTEREST INTERSE-GEN, BABCOCK'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN COURT-A POSTPONEMENT TO EXAMINE NEW TESTIMONY-THE GOVERNMENT WITNESSES-INTERFERENCE WITH THE TRIAL DISCREDITED-THE PATE OF GEN, GRANT'S AND GEN. BABCOCK'S MESSMATES. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 7 .- At quite an early hour this morning, people began drifting toward the Customhouse, designing to secure seats in the court room, to witness the opening of the trial of Orville Babcock on the charge of conspirey to defrand the United States of its revenues. By 912 o'clock the court room proper was comfortably filled; the halls were througed with those who could get thus far and no further, and up the steep stairway pressed a line of people, the upper end of which was engaged in cardebate with two stout policemen who guarded the entrance through the newlyerected partition. The arrangements made to secure greater comfort and convenience during the Babcock trial, than in preceding ones, proved well considered and most effective. Shortly after 10 the marshals rapped sharply. In a moment the low din of voices died out, a side door opened, and Judges Dillon and Treat walked rapidly to their seats on the bench, and were followed into the court-room by the defendant's party, who noiselessly took the seats assigned them. Gen. Babcock was attended by Judge John K. Porter of New-York, Emory A. Storrs of Chicago, ex-United States Attorney-General Williams, and Judge John M. and Chester H. Krum of St. Louis, as counsel. His father-inlaw, United States Marshal Campbell of the Northern District of Illinois, and his brother, C. W. Babcock of Kansas, sat in the court-room near him. District-Attorney D. E. Dyer and special counsel James O. Brodhead and Major Lucien Eaton appeared for the Government. All eyes were turned toward Gen. Babcock, and as was no embarrassment visible on his placid comtenance; and save what might be taken for an ex-

Washington for St. Louis last evening. Gen. Bab- the fugitive s ave circular of the Admirally wholly occupied with counsel. An old classmate at | cl I disposal second to satisfy Mr. howen, and nothing | cock was too bury to see him. This gendeman says was considered by his character the soul of home changed his entire nature since those agreeable and happy days. He sent up his eard, feeling that he hour of trouble. The military generally are fairly

whiles would be to report things probably said to him by Mr. Rowen in the strictest confidence, and that Mr. Bowen, moreover, had agreed to ablde by the covenant. his right-hand man and inflamite associate for years. to Mr. Carpenter exam, urging that he had promised to blekerings and dissensions between Mr. Beistow and testify, that it was his duty to do so, and unless he did President Grant and other metabers of his Cabinet. restify the proceedings already began would be dropped, lestify the proceedings already began would be dropped. They know whereat they smeak, as they are more or less friendly with all the protlemen, and if anything Mr. Bowen had tool him very grave things about Mr. of the kind mention of the kind mention of the kind mentions. Beccher, and that he had fi ally concluded to yield to of the kind mention of had occurred, they would certainly have been made acquainted with the A dispatch to the Standard from Durango reports that

> Porter and Leet were on Gen. Grant's staff during great warehouse fraud in New-York, revelations were made involving Leet & Stocking. A Congressional Committee visited New-York and took the testimony of Lect. Lect restrict that after the termination of the war, when Gen. Grant was in com-mand of the army, Le. Gen. Grant, Gen. Babcock, and Gen. Porter clubbed together and rented a house, in which they all messed together, on the score of reconomy. At that tone they were all poor. Leet is now poor, so far as outside appearances go. Stocking, who married the daughter of Judge Miller of the United States Supreme Court, died of heart docume last Sunmar; while President Grant and Gen. Bahcock are supposed to be rich, and Mr. Porter is Vice-President of the Pullman Car Company.

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE DAY IN COURT.

[OSERRAL PRESS DISPATORA] St. Louis, Pels. 7.—Gen. Bulcock unde his first app arange in the court since his indictment, to day, and the formality of pleading "not guilty," was gone through with, the jurers remaining on the old panel and those especially conveneed for the cav-were called over, but only half of them responded, they having been selected from outside of St. Louis County, and some of there not having had time to arrive. Mr. Storrs stated tent the counsel for the defeaso very much needed another day for consulant documents y evid - The counsel for the Government made no continuous to the delay, and after a brief consideration, Judge Dil-lon amounced that the case should go over until to-morrow morning, but at 2 p. m. the jurors would be called again, that it might be seen who were present. The pressure in the court-room was princes, the witnesses and the members of the press very few were admitted even to the second floor of the building. A crowd of several landred collected on the outside. Nothing was done at the afternoon session of the court except to call the providence, will proba-bly be present to-morrow.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL DO. Washington, Feb. 7 .- Intense interest is expressed, especially in official and army sircles, in the pending trial of Gen. Babcock. No intimations have been given by the President as to what course he will pursue in the event of his testimony being required in the trial. There is reason to believe, however, that, should it not be necessary for him to proceed to St. Louis, he would, if demanded by the public service, make a deposition before the Chlef Justice of the United States, to be forwarded to the court in that city. Mr. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Mr. Rogers, Departy Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue; Mr. Gilfillan, cashier of the Treasury; Mr. March, private secretary to Mr. Burnham, Associate Secretary of the Treasury, and other gentlemen connected with the Treasury De-partment, have gone to St. Louis as witnesses for the Government in the case.

ORDERED TO PRODUCE TELEGRAMS. NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7 .- Judge Woods has

to produce before the Grand Jury, upon their demand, any and all dispatches received at or sent from New Orleans. This order is intended to cover correspondence between Western and New-Orleans distillers.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY AND HER REBELLIOUS SUBJECTS.

Negotiations between Turkey and Montenegre for the cession of territory to the latter are officially denied, but it is stated that it is necessary for Montenegro to find increased pasture lands. Turkey offers a prospect for satisfying this requirement at an opportune moment, but the settlement of such special questions now

would complicate the general issue, BERLIN, Monday, Feb. 7, 1876. The Sublime Porte's circular in regard to the reforms promised in the Northern Provinces mentions as the basis of its decision not only the negotiations with Austria, Russia, and Germany, but also the support of the scheme by the other guaranteeing Powers.

The Kelet Nepe, a journal of Pesth, publishes the fol-

lowing:

The Sublime Porte, on account of its financial difficulties, recently requested Roumania to pay her customary tribute in advance. The Roumanian Government has sent a note in reply, declaring that the treaties stipulate the tribute is payable only in return for the obligation assumed by Turkey to defend Roumanian from foreign invasion. The Porte however, cas shown itself incapable of quelling a local insurrection. The Roumanian Government is convined it can no longer rely on Turkey for profection; therefore the obligation to pay tribute is at an end. Roumania, moreover, complains that the Porte has concentrated troops at Widin and sent ships up the Danube under a false prefext that the threatening attinue of Servia rendered such measures necessary. Roumania is consequently compelied to take measures to protect her frontier. The note concludes with the declaration that Roumania, as an independent State, will rea stevery attempt to occupy her ferritory or march foreign troops through it.

Roumania is one of the tributary States of Turkey, and

Ronmania is one of the tributary States of Turkey, and is governed by Prince Karl I. It has an area of 45,642 square unites, and nearly 4,000,000 people.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1876. A special dispatch to The Times from Cattaro says the Herzegovinian leaders Peko and Socica have united their bands in the District of Zubei and are now organizing their forces and preparing for future operations. Sociea will probably e made Commander-in-Chief. Typhus lever has broken out among the refugees in Grahovo and

TENOR OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Titon, and E. D. Hotton of Milwaukee, as witnesses in regard to Mr. Bowen's alleged all use. The matter was brought before the Examining Committee of the church, which appointed a sub-committee to wait apon Mr. Bowen and make personal manifer to make personal manifer to the defendant's counsel, asked the indulance of the coursel had come into possession of a large quantity of documentary evidence which required that anything derogatory to the church rolling of the transmitter to be interested a protest against the resemble of the church and the report of the church model to the church model to the church model to the church model to the coverant made with Mr. Becket, and he proceedings against Mr. Bowen.

At Lindell Hotel, which is the headquarters of feel, Eadwork and his counsel, there is the usual bracket of the protest against the resemble of a protest against the resemble of the form Washington, who were ammonated in the quiest of the acase and the protest perparatery to gained a not of the Government; toy, if, C. Regers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

It is said the Opposition intend to propose a meeting to the top process a meeting to propose a meeting to the content to propose a meeting to the content of the protest perparatery to gain in a matter of content.

At the next backness against the resemble of the content The Times in its leading article says:

resolution concerning the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, not as an amendment to the Address, made on the Government for that transaction. The agents, also a Government witness, left Washington | Government in the debate on the address to-night will also be severely censured by the opposition apeakers for

The Daily Telegraph says Mr. Gladstone will not parti-

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Madrid, Monday, Feb. 7, 1878. It is stated here that the Biscayan and Navarrese Provincial Deputies have told Don Carlos not to

spect any further aid from them. There was a heavy snew-sterm in Navarre and Guipuz-

con yesterday. London, Monday, Feb. 7, 1876.

A Soville letter in The Times says:

The frauds and intimidation practiced by the Government in the conduct of the elections have done more to destroy condidence and promote discret on the provinces than can possibly be estimated. Not only was wholesaic brainery structiced, but voting papers were forged by thousands. In one town in Abadalusia the Liberals presented a protest, whereupon five or six persons were fundamentally impriss need. Meyorlewar were sent to scaporis of known Liberal proclevities, and carbineers and acmed police in other places hindered the voters. In some districts voting licenses were only given to known partissue of the Munistry.

Official dispatches anneurice that Gen. Quesada has driven the Carilets from Abadiano, near Durango, after a | thoroughly trained in the duties of the extraordinary

Seventy more Carlists have submitted in Navarre.

Thirteen Carlist batteries under tiens. Caserta and Perula pre concentrated near Echelar and Sanestaban to

GERMANY AND THE CURAN NOTE. Losnos, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1876.

A special dispatch from Berlin to The Daily News says the report that Germany has declined to make any representations to spain in regard to Cuba is in The German Government has not as sweted the communication of ates which did not require or invite an answer. But here is every reason to believe that Germany is not un lling to impress upon Spain the justice of the American apparats and the advisability of making some refress.

EXPULSION OF A JOURNALIST. LONDON, Monday, Feb. 7, 1876.

A special telegram from Berlin to The Times says that Dr. Levyshon, the embent Prussian journalist, and the Vienna correspondent of several German nowspapers, notwiths anding the interession of the German Luttassider, and despite Dr. Levyslon's well-known moderation, has been expelled from Austria, charged with disseminating intolligence unfavorable to the realm a letter to Prince Amersperg, the Austrian Prime inister, the Doctor charges the Proaction is expulsion merely to prove his indifference to the option of those persons at Berlin who have been endeavoring to keep Prince Attersperg in office, the reterence being to hear ticle in the semi-official Procedural Corresponder, in article in the semi-official Procedural Corresponder, in which apprehensions are stated to be fell of a serious

CARDINAL MANNING AND RITUALISM.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 7, 1876. Cardinal Manning writes to The Times today stating that the telegrain from Rome that he is tends to proceed thither to promote the anion of a portion of the English Rit mistic clergy with the Ro Catholic Caurch, and that he had made proposals to the Vatican looking to that end, are both from first to last wholly devoid of truth. He adds: "No scheme whatever on the subject of Ritualism has ever been conceived by me. None has ever been to my knowledge proposed or opposed or defended at Rome."

THE EUROPEAN GRAIN TRADE. LOSDON, Monday, Feb. 7, 1876.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the

grain markets for the past week, says: grain markets for the past week, says:

The weather has been miggy and unfavorable to trade; prices have generally declined about a shifting per quarter in consequence of deteriorated condition. Home deliveries are stull short compared with last year. Business has been heavy, and imports have been rather less, and will probably continue to diminish until prices improve. At Paris, flour has declined a frame. In Germany the markets have rather improved, while in Belgium and Holland they were dull and unemanged.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC. HAVANA, Feb. 7 .- The steamer City of Mexico

arrived from Vera Cruz this morning. She brings the following news from the Mexican capital to the 1st inst.; Manifestoes have appeared, signed by Gens. Diaz and Guerra, at Guanajuato. Their purpose is to begin a revolutton, with the ultimate object of defeating Lerdo de Tejada, and placing Porfirio Diaz in the Presidency Few rejada, and placing Perurio Diaz in the Fresidency Few persons are disposed to deny the authenticity of the document, and the fear of revolution is general. The Two Republics comments on the manifestoes, and concludes that Lerdo's redection means war. Business is sorely afflicted. The whereabouts of Diaz is unknown. It is reported that Gen. Marquez, a man of notoriety during the Empire, will lied a revolution of the Church party against President Lerdo, and he may possibly unite with Diaz Gen. Marques has left Havana.

A METROPOLITAN REVIVAL

THE EVANGELISTS' WORK BEGUN.

OPENING MEETING AT THE HIPPODROME. REMARKABLE INTEREST SCOWN IN THE MOVEMENT

-THE TWO HALLS CROWDED AND THOUSANDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMITTANCE-A POWERFUL SERMON BY MR. MOODY-EFFECT OF HIS PREACH-ING AND OF SANKEY'S SINGING ON THE AUDI-ENCE-THE EVANGELISTS HUSBANDING THEIR

The first appearance in New-York of the Revivalists, Moody and Sankey, last night, was before an audience larger than the metropolis ever witnessed before. Fully 7,000 persons were seated in the main hall. The overflow of those disappointed in obtaining entrance filled the small hall, which seats 4,000 persons, and probably 5,000 persons stood outside in the streets listening to the singing. The audience in both halls was of the most respectable character, and the ord r maintained was perfect. On the platform nearly every Protestant denomination was represented by one or more of its most distinguished clergymen. The various other learned professions were represented by some of the most prominent lawyers, physicians, scientists and editors in the metropolis. The sermon delivered by Mr. Moody was regarded by those interested and active in the revival movements as the most powerful one with which he has initiated revivals in any of the great cities.

THE AUDIENCE AND THE SERVICES.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE HIPPODROME CROWDED LONG BEFORE THE HOUR OF OPENING-AN IN-TELLIGENT, ORDERLY, AND RESPECTABLE MUL-T.TCDE-MR. MOODY PREACHES ON THE SPIRIT BELIANCE ON THE HOLY SPIRIT.

When in September last several elergymen of this

city and its vicinity expressed the belief that they

had not known in many years so much interest fels among the people of their churches in religious work as was then becoming apparent, they had the key to the remarkable and successful revival efforts which have been since that time. Beginning in Brooklyn in the latter days of October and continuing there with uninterrupted success for four weeks, the movement has gradually widened its influence and gained new strength in all parts of the United States. Going to Philadelphia Messrs. Moody and Sankey began anew their labors, continually holding meetings which in point of numbers were a constant wonder to the people of that city. From all the country around Philadelphia special trains of cars were run, and seats in the revival building were secured in advance. In other cities the work has been taken up by evangelists, many of whom have a national reputation, and are unquestionably doing great good for the cause of Christianity. The newspapers from the smaller cities have accounts of revival meetings held in the churches, sometimes with a union of several denominations, and at other times under the conduct of the various denominations in their own churches. At this time, in the progress of the great religious effort, when perhaps the interest is more intense than it has been at any time before, when meetings are going on in almost every city of considerable size in the Union, Moody and Sankey have come to the metropolis of the nation and entered upon a series of meetings here. Many people from New-York visited their meetings in Brooklyn, carrying away vivid impressions of these powerful, and in some respects wonderful, men. Their "Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs" have been sung in the city churches until it is a very frequent occurrence to meet school children singing "Hold the fort," or "The ninety and nine," For many weeks the Hippodrome has been in process of transformation into apartments saited to the revival work. A choir of 1,200 voices, a corps of 500 ushers, and a band of Christian workers numbering several handred, have been formed and

Last evening the work under the immediate conable beginning for many reasons. A short notice of the hour when the first services would be held, and a disagreeable state of the weather were circumstances with led the Executive Committee to feel that there would not be a large number Precautionary measures on the part of the managers had led to the announcement in all the principal papers that the doors would not be opened until a late hour. Only a single line of cars passes very near the hall selected for the occasion. The hall it-self was one wrested from what is looked upon as evil service by those likely to be attracted by Moody and Sankey, and not generally known to Christian people. Nevertheless, long before the hour when the doors were advertised to be opened, people-one could count them of all ages and of both sexes -began to assemble in Madison-ave., near the Hippodrome building. As early, indeed, as 5 o'clock in the afternoon there were a number of people near the doors. About 7 o'clock the concourse of people became very great in Madison-ave., so that not only the sidewalks, but the pavement of the street itself, were packed with a living, restless mass for more

Meanwhile the clergymen, singers, and representatives of the press had accumulated about the doors set apart for their entrance in Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts., and at 7 o'clock they were admitted. The members of the choir tilled the seats set apart for them in ten minutes. The elergymen and those who have contributed to the fund for the expenses of the revival came in rapidly, and soon filled the other side of the platform. Those who were to take part in the inquiry meetings were also admitted by a special door, and occupied the front

When at the appointed hour the Madison-avesure from the throng and the impatience which has been caused by long waiting, the police and ushers succeeded in admitting all in perfect order. The entire multitude was seated in 20 minutes, and to one sitting in the front of the hall, the coming in of these people could hardly be discerned by the ear. About 10 minutes before 8 o'clock the hall was full and the ushers closed the doors. The scene at the moment just before the services were opened was most remarkable. No eye had previously ever seen in this country such an audience assembled in any hall. Not merely in numbers but in intelligence and respectability of looks and dress, it was remarkable All the theaters and concert halls of the city combined could not have scated such an audience as that which gathered in the large hall. Fully seven probably eight thousand persons were there congregated before a word of the service was uttered. It was moreover an audience of the best class of people. Gray heads of both sexes; men and women in the first and middle classes of life-not the the poor and lowly, the tramps and vagabonds, who it was prophecied would be first to attend the meetings of the Revivalists-these were the first to enter, and, looking over the vast multitude from the platform, only these could be discerned. It was in personal appearance not less

remarkable than in numbers. The disappointed thousands still remaining outside the main hall immediately pressed around the building on both sides, and asked admission at the